

ABSTRACT OF SANITARY REPORTS.

VOL. VII.

WASHINGTON, D. C., AUGUST 12, 1892.

No. 33.

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UNITED STATES.

SPECIAL REPORTS.

Cape Charles Quarantine.—Passed Assistant Surgeon Perry reports as follows, August 10, 1892:

SIR: I have the honor to report the arrival at quarantine to-day of the Spanish steamship *Niceto*, thirteen days from Havana, by way of Funchal, bound for Hampton Roads for orders. She has no cargo, is in water ballast, and in fair sanitary condition. The crew of thirty-six men are all well, and give no history of recent illness. Although this vessel has a clean bill of health from Funchal, there was no evidence to show that she had been disinfected since leaving Havana. She will be fumigated here.

Very respectfully,

T. B. PERRY,
P. A. S., M.-H. S.

To the SURGEON-GENERAL M.-H. S.

Delaware Breakwater Quarantine.—The following telegram has been received from Acting Assistant Surgeon Orr:

AUGUST 3, 1892.

British barkentine *Frederica*, an infected vessel from Santos via Guantanamo, arrived yesterday. Detained for disinfection.

Key West Quarantine, Dry Tortugas, Fla.—Passed Assistant Surgeon Geddings writes as follows:

JULY 30, 1892.

SIR: I have the honor to report that I have wired you as follows: "Brig *Caspian*. Captain died Wednesday night of heart disease. One case of yellow fever Thursday;" which I now beg to confirm. The circumstances are as follows:

The *Caspian* left Havana on Thursday, the 21st, and arrived here on Tuesday, the 26th. I boarded early in the morning, found all well apparently, and at once towed the *Caspian* to the dock for fumigation and disinfection. On Wednesday morning, on mustering all hands, they still all appeared well.

At noon Wednesday found the captain lying on deck in the shade, but he complained of nothing, and did not seem at all sick. At 3 p. m.

he was lying as before, but breathing heavily. I thereupon insisted on examining him, and made out an aortic regurgitant murmur, well marked; he died that night at 10 o'clock.

I am informed by the mate and boatswain, examined separately, that the captain had been drinking heavily in Havana and during the whole voyage, and the steward tells me had eaten absolutely nothing during this whole time. I made a hurried necropsy, sufficient, however, to verify my diagnosis and to establish the fact from the examination of stomach, liver, and kidneys that there were no pathological changes indicative of yellow fever.

Thursday morning, on again mustering all hands, found one man complaining, whose appearance and symptoms were typical of yellow fever. I at once isolated him in a tent, but his case presented from the first suppression of the urine, and he died on the second day of the disease. The case was typical and unmistakable. The history of this case is as follows:

He had made a voyage to some South American port; had been left ashore and had returned to Havana in a Spanish bark, where he joined the *Caspian* the night before sailing, after a residence in the city of Havana variously stated at from one to three weeks, living in the worst part of the city and indulging in all the vices habitual to seamen. I am therefore inclined to believe at this writing that the infection was not contracted on board the *Caspian*, but in the city of Havana. The *Caspian*, however, will be detained for at least fifteen days longer, and her fumigation and disinfection repeated.

To the SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL M.-H. S.

VESSELS REMAINING, ARRIVING AT, AND DEPARTING FROM UNITED STATES QUARANTINE STATIONS.

CAPE CHARLES QUARANTINE.

Week ended August 6, 1892.

Two vessels inspected and passed.

DELAWARE BREAKWATER QUARANTINE.

Week ended July 30, 1892.

Seven vessels inspected and passed.

Week ended August 6, 1892.

Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Where from.	Destina-tion.	Treatment of vessel and cargo.	Date of dep'ture.
British barkentine <i>Fred-ericka</i> .	Aug. 2	Guanta-namo.	Waiting orders.	Disinfected.....	

Eight vessels inspected and passed.

GULF QUARANTINE.

Week ended August 4, 1892.

British bark <i>Brandon a</i>	July 27	Rio de Ja-neiro.	Ship Island.	Held for disinfec-tion.	
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a Previously reported.

VESSELS REMAINING, ARRIVING AT, AND DEPARTING FROM UNITED STATES QUARANTINE STATIONS—Continued.

KEY WEST QUARANTINE.

Week ended July 30, 1892.

Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Where from.	Destina- tion.	Treatment of vessel and cargo.	Date of dep'ture.
British brig Caspian.....	July 20	Havana	Apalachee- cola.	Held for disinfec- tion.	

One case yellow fever developed July 28; patient died July 29.

PORT TOWNSEND QUARANTINE.

Week ended July 23, 1892.

Nine vessels inspected and passed. These vessels were allowed to discharge freight at outer wharf, Victoria, but not allowed to receive freight or passengers for Sound ports. United States deputy inspector of customs on board to enforce this order.

SAN DIEGO QUARANTINE.

Week ended August 3, 1892.

Three vessels inspected and passed.

SOUTH ATLANTIC QUARANTINE.

Week ended July 30, 1892.

British barkentine Effendi a ..	July 14	Santos.....	Fernandina.	Held for disinfec- tion.	July 30
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a Previously reported.

Two cases of smallpox at Pittsburg, Pa.—Under date of August 6, 1892, Passed Assistant Surgeon Stoner reports two cases of smallpox in the city of Pittsburg. Both patients have been removed to the municipal hospital and their houses thoroughly disinfected. The origin of the disease is unknown.

Reports of States, and yearly and monthly reports of cities.

ARKANSAS—Little Rock.—Month of July, 1892. Population, 35,000. Total deaths, 60, including phthisis pulmonalis, 1; enteric fever, 1; diphtheria, 1; and whooping cough, 1.

COLORADO—Denver.—Month of May, 1892. Population, 120,000. Total deaths, 144, including phthisis pulmonalis, 26; enteric fever, 2; scarlet fever, 11; diphtheria, 8; croup, 1; and whooping cough, 2.

Month of June, 1892. Total deaths, 124, including phthisis pulmonalis, 26; enteric fever, 6; scarlet fever, 3; diphtheria, 6; croup, 1; and measles, 1.

IOWA—Keokuk.—Month of July, 1892. Population, 19,264. Total deaths, 12, including enteric fever, 1; croup, 1; and diphtheria, 1.

MARYLAND—Baltimore.—Month of July, 1892. Population, 455,-427. Total deaths, 1,479, including phthisis pulmonalis, 89; enteric fever, 16; scarlet fever, 2; diphtheria, 11; measles, 7; and whooping cough, 6.

MASSACHUSETTS—Brockton.—Month of July, 1892. Population, 30,000. Total deaths, 19, including 4 from phthisis pulmonalis.

MICHIGAN.—Week ended July 30, 1892. Reports to the State board of health, Lansing, from 78 observers, indicate that cerebro-spinal meningitis, dysentery, typhoid fever, cholera morbus, cholera infantum, and erysipelas increased, and that inflammation of bowels, puerperal fever, typho-malarial fever, consumption of lungs, and diphtheria decreased in area of prevalence.

Diphtheria was reported present during the week at 19 places, scarlet fever at 31, enteric fever at 20, and measles at 5 places.

MINNESOTA—Winona.—Month of July, 1892. Population, 20,000. Total deaths, 15, including phthisis pulmonalis 1 and scarlet fever 2.

NEW YORK.—Month of June, 1892. Reports to the State board of health from 8 districts, including New York City, Brooklyn, and 149 other cities, towns, and villages, show a total of 9,075 deaths, including phthisis pulmonalis, 1,005; smallpox, 10; enteric fever, 75; scarlet fever, 183; croup and diphtheria, 309; measles, 255; and whooping cough, 50.

The *Monthly Bulletin* says:

The deaths from infectious diseases are higher in proportion than in May, but less than the average for June; the relative mortality from these causes is about the same as in June of last year. From measles there is no increase in the number of deaths; from scarlet fever and diphtheria there is a material falling off in the mortality, and in other zymotic diseases there is no change from that recently reported except in diarrheal diseases, in which there is the customary increase of fatality; this increase, however, is about 200 less than it was last year, and the number of deaths from this cause is not as great as in former years for the month of June by about the same number; 7.48 per cent. of the deaths were from diarrhea. There were 10 deaths from smallpox in New York and vicinity, and 5 from typhus fever. There were 1,005 deaths from consumption, 11.1 per cent. of the total mortality, against 11.6 in May. The death rate of the State for the month (6,337,500 population reporting) is 17.42 per 1,000; from zymotic diseases, 3.23; from consumption, 1.90.

OHIO—Dayton.—Month of July, 1892. Population, 63,000. Total deaths, 89, including phthisis pulmonalis, 13; croup, 1; and enteric fever, 4.

Pomeroy—Disappearance of smallpox.—Under date of August 5, 1892, the board of health announced that Pomeroy is entirely free from smallpox and all danger of contagion is past.

PENNSYLVANIA—*Williamsport*.—Month of July, 1892. Population, 27,132. Total deaths, 14, including 1 from diphtheria.

TENNESSEE.—Month of June, 1892. Reports to the State board of health from cities and towns representing an estimated population of 246,968, show a total of 408 deaths, including 44 from phthisis pulmonalis; 5 from enteric and typhus fever; 4 from diphtheria and croup; and 5 from whooping cough.

The *State Board of Health Bulletin* for July says:

The principal diseases, named in the order of their greater prevalence, in the State for the month of June were: Dysentery, malarial fever, diarrhea, typhoid fever, whooping cough, consumption, scarlet fever, and measles. Typhoid fever was reported in the counties of Davidson, Decatur, Fentress, Franklin, Hamilton, Humphreys, Knox, Robertson, Rutherford, Sullivan, and Wilson; whooping cough in Chester, Cocke, Davidson, Humphreys, Knox, Lincoln, Maury, McNairy, Shelby, Stewart, Weakley, and Williamson; consumption in Davidson, Hamilton, Knox, Lincoln, Maury, Montgomery, and Shelby; scarlet fever in Davidson, Dyer, Hamilton, Madison, Shelby, and Wayne; measles in Dyer, Hamilton, Rutherford, and Weakley.

Publications received.

General-Bericht über die Sanitäts-Verwaltung in Königreiche-Bayern. Sonderabdruck aus Medizinal-Statistische Mittheilungen, aus dem Kaiserlichen Gesundheitsamtes.

MORTALITY TABLE, CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES.

Cities.	Week ended.	Population, U. S. Census of 1890.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—								
				Phthisis pul- monalis.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Varioloid.	Varicella.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	
New York, N. Y.	Aug. 6.	1,515,301	72						9	6	26	15
Philadelphia, Pa.	July 30.	1,016,964	786	52					3	5	23	2
Brooklyn, N. Y.	July 30.	806,343	686	34			1		6	5	9	7
Brooklyn, N. Y.	Aug. 6.	806,343	604	40					4		2	10
Boston, Mass.	Aug. 6.	448,477	259	28					62		3	7
Baltimore, Md.	Aug. 6.	434,439	301	16				4			6	1
San Francisco, Cal.	July 30.	298,997	115									
Cincinnati, Ohio.	Aug. 5.	296,908	117	10					1	1		
Cleveland, Ohio.	Aug. 6.	261,353	134	7					2		3	
New Orleans, La.	July 23.	242,039	137	22					1		1	
New Orleans, La.	July 30.	242,039	133	22								
Pittsburg, Pa.	July 23.	238,617	132						6	2	3	
Washington, D. C.	July 30.	230,302	266	14					9	1		
Detroit, Mich.	Aug. 6.	205,876	155	4					3	2	3	
Milwaukee, Wis.	Aug. 6.	204,468	79	8							1	
Newark, N. J.	Aug. 6.	181,830	118	10					1	1	4	
Rochester, N. Y.	Aug. 6.	133,896	81	8					1		2	
Providence, R. I.	Aug. 6.	132,146	75									
Nashville, Tenn.	Aug. 6.	76,168	40	5					3			
Fall River, Mass.	Aug. 5.	74,398	62	2					1	2		
Binghamton, N. Y.	Aug. 6.	35,005	18	1								1
Mobile, Ala.	Aug. 6.	31,076	15	2								
Galveston, Tex.	July 29.	29,084	13						1			
Newton, Mass.	July 30.	24,379	19	2								
San Diego, Cal.	July 30.	16,159	4									
Shreveport, La.	July 30.	11,979	8									
Shreveport, La.	Aug. 6.	11,979	7	1								
Pensacola, Fla.	July 30.	11,756	6						1			1
Pensacola, Fla.	Aug. 6.	11,750	10	2					1			

Table of temperature and rainfall, week ended August 8, 1892.

[Received from Department of Agriculture, Weather Bureau.]

Locality.	Temperature in degrees Fahrenheit.			Rainfall in inches and hundredths.		
	Normal.	*Excess.	*Defic'ney.	Normal.	Excess.	Deficiency.
New England States:						
Eastport, Me.	63	1		.84	.04	
Portland, Me.	66	2		.84	.24	
Boston, Mass.	70	1		1.01		.52
Block Island, R. I.	70		1	.76		.35
Middle Atlantic States:						
Albany, N. Y.	72			.84	.22	
New York, N. Y.	73	2		1.12		.38
Philadelphia, Pa.	75	1		1.12		.66
Atlantic City, N. J.	72	2		1.00		.88
Baltimore, Md.	76	0		1.05		.01
Washington, D. C.	75	1		1.05		.27
Lynchburg, Va.	76	2		.87		.85
Norfolk, Va.	77	3		1.47		.93
South Atlantic States:						
Charlotte, N. C.	78	0		1.26		.56
Wilmington, N. C.	79	2		1.68		1.24
Charleston, S. C.	81	2		1.68		1.25
Augusta, Ga.	81		1	1.12		.71
Savannah, Ga.	81		1	1.61		.63
Jacksonville, Fla.	82		1	1.47		.57
Key West, Fla.	84		1	1.05		.75
Gulf States:						
Atlanta, Ga.	77	1		1.05		.21
Pensacola, Fla.				2.31		
Mobile, Ala.	81		2	1.48	.40	
Montgomery, Ala.	81		1	.91		.37
Vicksburg, Miss.	82		1	.79	.72	
New Orleans, La.	82		1	1.40		.28
Shreveport, La.	83		1	.39		.31
Fort Smith, Ark.	80	2		.91		.91
Little Rock, Ark.	81	1		.91		.91
Palestine, Tex.	82		2	.49		.03
Galveston, Tex.	84		2	1.00		.46
San Antonio, Tex.	83		3	.77	1.27	
Corpus Christi, Tex.	82		3	.49		.02
Brownsville, Tex.	84		4	.57	.17	
Ohio Valley and Tennessee:						
Memphis, Tenn.	80	2		.91		.91
Nashville, Tenn.	78		1	.86		.96
Chattanooga, Tenn.	78		1	.91		.71
Knoxville, Tenn.	76			.98		.60
Louisville, Ky.	77	1		.84		.60
Indianapolis, Ind.	74	3		.90		.36
Cincinnati, Ohio.	76	1		.98		.92
Columbus, Ohio.	73			.77	.92	
Pittsburg, Pa.	73	2		.84		.16
Lake Region:						
Oswego, N. Y.	68			.56	.80	
Rochester, N. Y.	69	1		.70		.30
Buffalo, N. Y.	68	2		.70	.19	
Erie, Pa.	70			.70		.52
Cleveland, Ohio	70			.70		.18
Sandusky, Ohio	72			.74	.56	
Toledo, Ohio						
Detroit, Mich.	70	1		.70		.37
Port Huron, Mich.	67			.63		.19
Alpena, Mich.	64	1		.77		.53
Marquette, Mich.	63	3		.60		.54
Grand Haven, Mich.	67	2		.63		.66
Milwaukee, Wis.	69	2		.70		.66
Chicago, Ill.	72	1		.70		.40
Duluth, Minn.	65	5		.77		.01
Upper Mississippi Valley:						
St. Paul, Minn.	70	2		.84	.80	
La Crosse, Wis.	71	3		.80		.45
Dubuque, Iowa	72	4		.79		.77
Davenport, Iowa	73	4		.91		.91

*The figures in these columns represent the average daily departure. To obtain the average weekly departure these should be multiplied by seven.

Table of temperature and rainfall, week ended August 8, 1892—Continued.

Locality.	Temperature in degrees Fahrenheit.			Rainfall in inches and hun- dredths.		
	Normal.	*Excess.	*Defic'ncy.	Normal.	Excess.	Deficiency.
Upper Mississippi Valley—Cont'd.						
Des Moines, Iowa.....	74	3	.....	77	.....	.77
Keokuk, Iowa.....	75	4	.....	66	.....	.66
Springfield, Ill.....	75	3	.....	42	.....	.22
Cairo, Ill.....	78	1	.....	68	.....	.26
St. Louis, Mo.....	78	4	.....	56	.38	.....
Missouri Valley						
Springfield, Mo.....	77	4	.....	1.05	.....	1.05
Kansas City, Mo.....	76	8	.....	.98	.....	.98
Concordia, Kans.....	75	9	.....	.94	.....	.94
Omaha, Nebr.....	74	7	.....	.77	.....	.77
Yankton, S. Dak.....	73	6	.....	.70	.....	.70
Valentine, Nebr.....	71	8	.....	.42	.....	.38
Huron, S. Dak.....	73	2	.....	.77	.....	.65
Pierre, S. Dak.....	75	5	.....	.47	.....	.33
Extreme Northwest						
Moorhead, Minn.....	66	5	.....	.63	.....	.46
Saint Vincent, Minn.....	64	5	.....	.56	.48	.....
Bismarck, N. Dak.....	72	1	.....	.56	.....	.54
Buford Fort, N. Dak.....	71	1	.....	.35	.....	.35
Rocky Mountain Slope						
Havre, Mont.....	71	.....	1	.41	.....	.40
Helena, Mont.....	68	2	.....	.14	.....	.05
Spokane, Wash.....	72	1	.....	.07	.....	.07
Salt Lake City, Utah.....	79	2	.....	.14	.....	.12
Cheyenne, Wyo.....	67	5	.....	.42	.....	.22
North Platte, Nebr.....	73	3	.....	.63	.....	.27
Denver, Colo.....	72	5	.....	.35	.....	.19
Montrose, Colo.....	71	3	.....	.35	.....	.17
Pueblo, Colo.....	74	5	.....	.49	.....	.17
Dodge City, Kans.....	77	7	.....	.85	.....	.81
Abilene, Tex.....	82	.....	3	.33	.....	.33
El Paso, Tex.....	82	.....	2	.49	.....	.47
Santa Fé, N. Mex.....	68	3	.....	.69	.....	.65
Tucson, Ariz.....	80	4	.....	.77	.....	.73
Pacific Coast						
Olympia, Wash.....	63	1	.....	.14	.....	.14
Portland, Oreg.....	68	.....	.....	.14	.....	.14
Roseburg, Oreg.....	67	.....	1	.07	.....	.07
Red Bluff, Cal.....	83	.....	2	.00	.....	.....
Sacramento, Cal.....	74	.....	2	.00	.....	.....
San Francisco, Cal.....	60	.....	2	.00	.....	.....
Los Angeles, Cal.....	73	.....	0	.04	.....	.06
San Diego, Cal.....	70	.....	2	.07	.....	.06
Yuma, Ariz.....	95	.....	2	.07	.....	.07

*The figures in these columns represent the average daily departure. To obtain the average weekly departure these should be multiplied by seven.

FOREIGN.

(Reports received through the Department of State and other channels.)

CHOLERA.

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES,
Odessa, Russia, now at Tashkent, Central Asia, June 18, 1892.

SIR: Referring to my dispatch of 8th instant, concerning the existence of Asiatic cholera at Kaakha, on the line of the Transcaspian railway, I have further to report that the disease has appeared in epidemic form at Uzun-Ada, Jizzak, and other places in Central Asia. I have reason to believe that several deaths occurred at Samarcand, although the authorities here deny this. Jizzak is on the main road between Tashkent and Samarcand, and has long been known as a very unhealthy place, owing to the numerous rice fields surrounding it. Quarantine has been established at Chinaz, a town on the Syr Daria, seventy versts from Tashkent. The season thus far has been exceptionally cool; fruit trees are at least two weeks late in ripening of their fruits. The native or sart population have been warned by printed circulars that it is extremely dangerous for them to eat largely of fruit, apricots especially, and at the same time drink large quantities of water.

As the water is very impure and the fruit grows in great abundance and costs nothing, it is very doubtful whether the warning will do much good. The authorities here are making every effort to keep the cholera out of Tashkent, but they admit that there is but little hope of being successful. I shall remain in Turkistan until such time as I can bring my mission here to a more or less successful termination, which will be about the middle of September. Cotton picking does not commence here until the end of August. The mails here are very irregular and are usually several days late, if, indeed, they arrive at all. The rivers and mountain streams have swollen to such an extent as to render crossing extremely dangerous. It is only a few weeks ago that I received a mass of pulp, all that was left of a very large mail from Odessa, the mail wagon or cart having been overturned in the Syr Daria River. I shall continue to write the Department while the cholera lasts, giving such information as may be obtainable. I inclose copies of letters and telegrams with Mr. Hall, the United States consul at Batoum. Mr. Hall's answer to my telegram was received June 15 at 11.30 p. m.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

THOS. E. HEENAN,
Consul.

To Hon. WILLIAM F. WHARTON,
Assistant Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.

[Inclosures in dispatch dated June 18, 1892, from Tashkend.]

[Telegram.]

TASHKEND, 2-14th June, 1892.

HALL, *American Consul, Batoum:*

Until you receive my letter, do not sign invoices for Khorassan wool.
Answer.

HEENAN,
Care Governor-General Baron Vrewsky.

[Reply—Telegram.]

HEENAN, *American Consul,*
Tashkend, care Baron Vrewsky, Governor-General:

I await your letter.

HALL.

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES,
Odessa, Russia, Tashkend, Central Asia, June 8, 1892.

SIR: I have to advise you that cholera (Asiatic) has broken out at Kaakha, a small station on the Transcaspian railway, and all travelers from Central Asia must undergo three days' quarantine at Uzun-Ada before being permitted to cross the Caucasus or go up the Volga.

Doubtless you will be in possession of this information long before this letter reaches you. I desire to advise you to keep a sharp lookout, and should reliable information reach you that the disease is increasing, to cable the Department at Washington. I also advise you to notify shippers of Khorassan wool that you will refuse to authenticate their invoices until after you receive instructions from Washington.

I have written to the Department that I would thus advise you, and it would be well if you would write immediately for instructions. I can, of course, only advise you; but if the case were different, and Batoum a consular agency under Odessa, I should most certainly forbid you to sign any invoice of Khorassan or other Asiatic wools until such time, at least, as the Department could be heard from.

Strong pressure on the part of the shippers will doubtless be brought to bear on you, but in the absence of Mr. Chambers I would assume no responsibility in a matter so serious.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

THOMAS E. HEENAN,
Consul.

To THOMAS HALL, Esq., *U. S. Vice-Consul, Batoum.*

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES,
Odessa, Russia, now at Tashkent, Central Asia, June 28, 1892.

SIR: I confirm the statement relating to Asiatic cholera made in my dispatch to the Department dated 18th instant. I have further to report that several cases of cholera have appeared in this city and also at Chinaz, the quarantine station between Jizzak and Tashkent, which I mentioned in my last dispatch. A young soldier, a recent arrival from Russia, died here last night after a few hours' illness. The case was a very interesting one. Upon post-mortem examination nine pounds of fruit in an undigested state was found in his stomach and bowels. Fruit, in the great abundance in which it is found here, rarely falls to the lot of the Russian soldier or peasant at home, and when the young recruit comes to this country the temptation to eat it is very strong. While the cholera exists at numerous places in the Transcaspian territory and in Turkistan, it has not as yet assumed the proportions of a severe epidemic in either district. At Uzumada the first reports were the most alarming, and the progress of the disease eastward has been characterized by the mildness of its course and its slow progress. At Baku, however, the disease may be regarded as existing in a severe form; many deaths have occurred and many cases exist.

Doubtless the Department will be kept fully informed of the condition there by our consul at Batoum. I was informed to-day that the Russian Government had prohibited the export of skins, furs, and untanned leather from Persia, Bokhara, and Central Asia via ports on the Black Sea. I could not ascertain whether wool was included. I trust, however, that the warnings conveyed in my previous dispatches will have proved sufficient to put the Treasury officials on their guard. I am informed that the cholera has not made its appearance as yet at Astrakhan on the mouth of the Volga River. A very strong quarantine exists there, and a determined effort is being made to prevent the disease from gaining a foothold in upper Russia. The traffic and travel between Persia and Russia is very great, and continues at all seasons of the year. Cholera in a more or less epidemic form has existed in Persia since February, and it is doubtless from this source that the disease has been carried across the Caspian Sea to Baku. There can be no doubt whatever that it was carried from Meshed to Kaakha on the Transcaspian railway, from whence it has spread in all directions, though happily, as yet, in a mild form.

I shall send the Department the methods of treatment pursued by the medical men here, as well as any notes on diagnosis, prognosis, and post-mortem which I may be able to obtain. The inhabitants (Russian) are leaving the city in large numbers for the mountains. The governor-general leaves on Thursday for the Chingan Mountains, and has invited me to accompany him, placing a kilitka at my disposal. Should the weather become much hotter (it was 99° Fahrenheit in the shade yesterday) I have promised his excellency to pay him a visit. The advent of the cholera has produced very little excitement among the native or sart population of this city.

They are a fine race of people, being a tall, straight, dark-skinned race, with remarkably handsome features; they are temperate in their habits, and live during the summer on fruits and water. It is from this diet that the greater danger is apprehended. The quality of the fruits, apricots especially, is not good, on account of the large quantity of water they contain, which destroys the flavor. The authorities have forbidden the sale of apricots in the city, and have issued circulars advising the people to refrain from using them as an article of diet in the raw state. As the entire city is one large fruit garden and contains thousands of apricot trees, it is a matter of doubt whether the advice will have the desired result.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

THOS. E. HEENAN,
Consul.

P. S. June 29, 1892. The mail does not leave until to-morrow night, and I have to advise the Department that a serious change has taken place here since the above dispatch was written. I have been informed to-day that twenty-eight cases of Asiatic cholera occurred in this city among the Russian population, and all have proved fatal. Reports from the country districts surrounding Tashkent are very alarming, and numerous deaths have occurred. Ten physicians and thirteen felschers (assistants) are en route from St. Petersburg for this city by the request of the authorities. The native population have not as yet been affected, at least they are not reported as being so. A telegram to the governor-general says that a quarantine of fourteen days

exists at Uzun-Ada and also at Balaishem. A physician who deserted his post at Chinaz through fear has arrived here and will be severely punished, the military governor stating that his offense was exactly the same as that of a soldier deserting in face of an enemy. The situation here is certainly a grave one; it is useless to try and leave because of the existence of the disease elsewhere and on account of the quarantine at numerous places between here and Odessa.

June 30, 1892. The governor-general left this morning for the mountains. I dined with him last night, and was strongly advised to leave Tashkent for the mountains without delay, and I have promised to do so on Tuesday next. In the meantime I have a journey to make to collect a few specimens of the cotton plant in flower. This flower is of great importance to our cotton experts, and I hope to be able to present its characteristics in a sufficiently lucid form to enable experts to determine its value as a rival to the American plant. As far as I have been able to ascertain, there have been no deaths from cholera since yesterday.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

THOS. E. HEENAN,
Consul.

To Hon. WILLIAM F. WHARTON,
Assistant Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES,
Odessa, Russia, July 18, 1892.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a telegram from the honorable Secretary of the Treasury of the following tenor: "Rigid disinfection against cholera required—Discourage shipments from infected districts. Inform Batoum," which I immediately communicated to Rostoff on Don and Batoum.

From Mr. Martin, Rostoff on Don, I received the following telegram: "Ten cases cholera, three deaths since eleventh," and thereupon had the honor to telegraph to the Department of State on the 4th and 16th July: "Cholera Rostoff." I have now to bring to the notice of the Department that quarantines of several days' detention combined with strict medical observation have been established between Batoum and ports in Crimea and Russia proper and that so far no cases of the epidemic have come to the notice of the authorities in Crimea, nor at Odessa and other Russian ports on the Black Sea.

I am, sir, your most obedient servant,

J. H. VOLKMAN,
U. S. Vice Acting Consul.

To Hon. WILLIAM F. WHARTON,
Assistant Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, August 6, 1892.

SIR: I have honor to inform you that the following telegraphic dispatches were received at this Department to-day:

ODESSA, *August 4, 1892.*

"Rustoff (a consular agency under Odessa) demands instructions whether local disinfection required."—Volkman (Vice-Consul at Odessa).

TEHERAN, *August 6, 1892.*

"Cholera broken out here. Ten deaths yesterday."—Fox (Vice-Consul at Teheran).

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

JOHN W. FOSTER.

To The Honorable the SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

AGENCY AND CONSULATE GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES,

Cairo, July 18, 1892.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the following telegram from Washington, dated July 15, which reached me late that night:

"GRANT, *Consul, Cairo:*

"Rigid disinfection against cholera required; shipment from infected districts discouraged; inform officers Persia, Western Red Sea.

"FOSTER."

On the morning of the 16th I repeated the contents of this telegram to the legation and consulate-general at Teheran and also to the consular officers at Aden, Suez, and Port Said, on the Red Sea coast, as instructed. I have since confirmed my telegrams by letter.

The quarantine regulations are now applied by Egypt against arrivals from part of the coast of Syria. I have therefore addressed a letter to the consul at Beirut, informing him also of the contents of the Department's telegram. No case of cholera has been reported in Egypt this year. Strict measures have been taken to prevent its introduction by pilgrims returning from Mecca. I have instructed the consular agents at Suez, Port Said, and Alexandria to use all proper vigilance to carry out the intention of the Department's instructions, and shall report at once anything in the matter which may be of interest.

I have tried to obtain a copy of the regulations applied to arrivals from the Red Sea, but could not obtain it in time for this mail. I hope to be able to send it by next mail.

Doubtless the Department has already sent more specific instructions by mail, but, if not, I would respectfully ask for further instructions.

I have, etc.,

LOUIS B. GRANT,
Acting Consul-General.

To Hon. WILLIAM F. WHARTON,

Assistant Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,

Beirut, July 6, 1892.

SIR: It is with profound regret that I have to inform your Department that rumors, not yet fully authenticated, of suspected cases of cholera in the city of Acca, Syria, within the Beirut consular district, have constantly been circulating here for the last eight days. Acca is a seaport situated at a distance of about 78 English miles southwest of Beirut.

A medical commission has already been sent to Acca by the authorities of this vilayet in order to ascertain and report the true facts on the subject.

The arrivals by sea from the Syrian coast, namely, from Beirut to Jaffa, both inclusive, are for the present subjected to ten days' quarantine. A military cordon has also been established by land to intercept all direct communications with the locality suspected of being infected with cholera.

I will make it my duty to keep the Department fully and duly informed of any progress which this dreaded epidemic may make within the Acca district.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,
CONSTANTINE KHOURI,
Acting United States Vice-Consul.

To Hon. WILLIAM F. WHARTON,
Assistant Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.

Abatement of smallpox at Victoria, B. C.—The following has been received from the United States consul, dated July 30, 1892: "Smallpox under control and abating. All cases are in Jubilee Hospital. All 'suspects' are in strict quarantine. Seven new cases during week, all from 'suspect' station. Two discharged from hospital."

FRANCE—*Rheims*.—Month of June, 1892. Population, 105,408. Total deaths, 189, including smallpox, 2; phthisis pulmonalis, 15; enteric fever, 3; measles, 8; diphtheria, 3; and whooping cough, 1.

Rouen.—Month of June, 1892. Population, 111,847. Total deaths, 242, including phthisis pulmonalis, 28; enteric fever, 7; scarlet fever, 1; croup, 2; measles, 1; and whooping cough, 1.

GREAT BRITAIN—*England and Wales*.—The deaths registered in 33 great towns of England and Wales during the week ended July 23 corresponded to an annual rate of 17.7 a thousand of the aggregate population, which is estimated at 10,185,736. The lowest rate was recorded in Cardiff, viz, 11.1, and the highest in Bolton, viz, 21.5 a thousand.

London.—One thousand five hundred and fifty-four deaths were registered during the week, including smallpox, 4; measles, 77; scarlet fever, 20; diphtheria, 37; whooping cough, 26; enteric fever, 6; typhus fever, 1; and diarrhea and dysentery, 192. The deaths from all causes corresponded to an annual rate of 19.0 a thousand. In greater London 1,985 deaths were registered, corresponding to an annual rate of 18.0 a thousand of the population. In the "outer ring" the deaths included measles 33 and whooping cough 13.

Newcastle-upon-Tyne.—Two weeks ended July 23, 1892. Population, 192,205. Total deaths, 133, including scarlet fever 1 and diphtheria 1.

Ireland.—The average annual death rate represented by the deaths registered during the week ended July 23, in the 16 principal town districts of Ireland, was 21.8 a thousand of the population. The lowest

rate was recorded in Dundalk, viz, 4.2, and the highest in Newry, viz, 28.2 a thousand. In Dublin and suburbs 133 deaths were registered, including measles 7 and whooping cough 2.

Scotland.—The deaths registered in 8 principal towns during the week ended July 23 corresponded to an annual rate of 18.4 a thousand of the population, which is estimated at 1,447,500. The lowest mortality was recorded in Perth, viz, 6.9, and the highest in Dundee, viz, 21.8 a thousand. The aggregate number of deaths registered from all causes was 512, including measles, 28; scarlet fever, 5; diphtheria, 5; whooping cough, 13; fever, 5; and diarrhea, 10.

INDIA—Singapore.—Month of May, 1892. Total deaths, 423, including fever 138 and beriberi 17.

ITALY—Milan.—Month of June, 1892. Population, 416,153. Total deaths, 767, including smallpox, 1; enteric fever, 16; and diphtheria, 24.

NETHERLANDS.—Month of January, 1892. Reports from the 12 principal cities, having an aggregate population of 1,198,116, show a total of 3,767 deaths, including phthisis pulmonalis and throat diseases, 256; typhus and enteric fever, 18; scarlet fever, 1; diphtheria, 23; measles, 30; croup, 22; and whooping cough, 59.

Month of February, 1892. Total deaths, 2,541, including phthisis pulmonalis and throat diseases, 227; typhus and enteric fever, 11; scarlet fever, 5; diphtheria, 22; measles, 22; croup, 13; and whooping cough, 44.

ST. HELENA.—Two weeks ended June 10, 1892. Population, 3,900. Total deaths, 2.

SPAIN—Denia.—Four months ended June 30, 1892. Population, 10,706. Total deaths, 77, including smallpox, 1; diphtheria, 3; and croup, 2.

MORTALITY TABLE, FOREIGN CITIES.

Cities.	Week ended.	Estimated population.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—					
				Cholera.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.
Paris	July 23	2,424,705	876					14	5
Vienna	July 2	1,406,933	364			1	4	34	23
Glasgow	July 16	669,059	235					2	3
Glasgow	July 23	669,059	243					1	
Liverpool	July 23	517,951	164					12	1
Warsaw	July 16	490,417	260			6	4	9	10
Brussels	July 16	482,158	157					1	
Rome	July 25	437,419	150					3	2
Lyons	July 16	430,000	162					2	6
Amsterdam	July 16	426,480	139					4	2
Amsterdam	July 23	426,480	124					1	3
Cairo	June 23	374,838	331			3	1	15	
Cairo	July 7	374,838	318			1	1	15	
Cairo	July 14	374,838	349			3	14		
Munich	July 9	366,000	195					1	5
Copenhagen	July 16	326,000	90					7	
Odessa	July 16	302,000	182			2		1	1
Dresden	July 16	297,700	107					1	2
Cologne	July 23	293,465	132					3	5
Edinburgh	July 16	264,787	72						1
Edinburgh	July 23	264,787	102					1	1
Belfast	July 16	255,950	112					2	2
Belfast	July 23	255,950	152					2	2
Palermo	July 16	250,000	110						
Antwerp	July 16	241,263	78			1	3		
Alexandria	June 23	231,396	152			1	1	1	
Alexandria	July 7	231,396	168			2			1
Alexandria	July 14	231,396	162			3	1	3	
Bristol	July 25	222,592	59					1	
Rotterdam	July 23	216,679	71						
Prague	July 16	183,703	111			2	4	2	
Genoa	July 23	181,587	92			2	1	2	
Crefeld	July 23	180,000	74						6
Frankfort-on-the-Main	July 16	180,000	60						7
Venice	July 16	162,664	68					3	
Trieste	July 16	128,054	77					1	3
Nuremberg	July 9	151,209	61					4	
Ghent	July 16	150,208	60						1
Funchal	July 16	140,000	24					2	
Funchal	July 24	140,000	22					1	
Stuttgart	July 23	139,650	64						6
Bremen	July 16	126,000	39						1
Stettin	July 16	117,000	99					3	5
Havre	July 16	116,369	94					3	
Aix-la-Chapelle	July 17	106,743	60						
Gothenburg	July 16	105,860	29					2	
Rheims	July 23	105,408	50						1
Leghorn	July 10	103,395	38						2
Leghorn	July 17	103,395	35						1
Zurich	July 16	91,323	14			1	1	1	4
Mannheim	July 23	80,000	34						3
Leith	July 16	69,956	27						1
Leith	July 23	69,956	14					1	
Jerez de la Frontera	July 2	61,708	75						
Jerez de la Frontera	July 9	61,708	75						
Marsala	July 16	40,131	20						1
Girgenti	July 16	23,847	8						
Matanzas	July 27	40,000	24						
Vera Cruz	July 29	27,000	15			8			
Gibraltar	July 24	25,755	4						
Schiedam	July 23	25,533	5						
Kingston, Canada	July 29	19,264	1						
Kingston, Canada	Aug. 5	19,264	8						
Sagua La Grande	July 30	18,109	10						
Victoria, B. C.	July 30	16,841	8			2			
Antigua	July 16	16,664	14						
Antigua	July 23	16,664	12						
Hamilton	July 26	15,123	1						
Hamilton	Aug. 2	15,123	2						
St. George's	July 25	15,013	1						
St. George's	Aug. 2	15,013	1						
La Guayra	July 9	14,000	3						

MORTALITY TABLE, FOREIGN CITIES—Continued.

Cities.	Week ended.	Estimated population.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—						
				Cholera.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.
La Guayra.....	July 16.....	14,000	5							
La Guayra.....	July 23.....	14,000	4							
Sonneberg.....	July 23.....	12,000	1							
Port Stanley and St. Thomas.	July 18.....	10,750	2							
Port Stanley and St. Thomas.	July 22.....	10,750	1							
Port Stanley and St. Thomas.	July 29.....	10,750	3							
Guelph.....	July 30.....	10,539	4							
Queenstown.....	July 2.....	10,340	5							
Queenstown.....	July 9.....	10,340	1							
Queenstown.....	July 16.....	10,340	1							
Queenstown.....	July 23.....	10,340	2							
Queenstown.....	July 30.....	10,340	4							
Chatham.....	July 30.....	10,000	3							
Cienfuegos.....	July 25.....	8,000	22						1	
Cienfuegos.....	July 31.....	8,000	16							
Sarnia.....	July 30.....	6,600	2							
Santiago.....	June 21.....	4,600	4							
Santiago.....	June 28.....	4,600	2							
Amherstburg.....	July 23.....	2,266	2							
Amherstburg.....	July 30.....	2,266	1							

OFFICIAL:

WALTER WYMAN,

Supervising Surgeon-General Marine Hospital Service.